

Soviet Intelligence Job Held Easier Than America's

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Washington

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, retiring chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, says that with the possible exception of Russia's America's intelligence service is as good as any in the world.

General Smith said Soviet agencies have only to invest a three-cent stamp in order to get from an American company a free booklet telling all about the firm's operations and other data on the American scene. By contrast, he said, gathering information about what goes on behind the Communist Iron Curtain is a painstaking and expensive job.

To improve United States intelligence, he said, CIA is now developing a corps of career officers which "in a few years will become the best in the world."

"We are now about as good as any country in the world," he added, "with the possible exception of the Soviet Union."

General Smith's outline of United States intelligence work led off a three-day series of meetings by the National Security Commission of the American Legion. The sessions are designed to acquaint Legion leaders with current security problems at home and abroad.

Allen W. Dulles Named

Meanwhile President Eisenhower has added Allen W. Dulles, veteran diplomat, lawyer, and intelligence expert, to the team being formed to mastermind a cold war offensive against communism.

Mr. Dulles is a brother of Mr. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. He was designated by the President to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency—the supersecret organization charged with keeping up on developments behind the Iron Curtain.

The White House announced that the Dulles nomination will go to the Senate as soon as General Smith is confirmed as Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Dulles, who has been a well-known and popular figure in both the old and new administrations, is now deputy CIA chief; and to succeed him in that post, Mr. Eisenhower intends to designate Lt. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, now director of the staff which serves the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Defense Department.

Developing Pattern

The Dulles appointment had been expected since before the inauguration, when it became known that General Smith would move into the State Department as top policy man under John Foster Dulles. Nevertheless, it fits into a developing pattern of



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Allen W. Dulles, a brother of John Foster Dulles, new Secretary of State, has been named director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former CIA chief, is moving up to the post of Undersecretary of State in the new regime.

government organization to handle the cold war and move toward objectives which Mr. Eisenhower outlined during the campaign and in his inauguration speech. Allen Dulles, like his brother, has years of experience and preparation.

He was trained as a lawyer and eventually became associated with the New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, which also included John Foster Dulles.

However, the new CIA head spent the years from 1916 through 1926 in the diplomatic service, and had extensive experience in Europe.

During World War II he joined the Office of Strategic Services, which had the reputation of being a "cloak and dagger" outfit concerned with ferreting out enemy secrets and helping to outwit the enemy intelligence operators.

"What Will Russia Do?"

The CIA was established after World War II primarily to carry on the function of collecting and

analyzing, and circulating to the President and a few other top officials the intelligence information available to the United States Government from all sources. Allen W. Dulles became deputy director of CIA in August, 1951.

Elaborating on United States intelligence work, General Smith said the biggest question his agency has to answer is: "What is Russia likely to do in the coming year?"

He said he is asked this regularly every six months by the National Security Council—the top level strategy group which is headed by the President and includes the Secretaries of State and Defense.

The answer, he said, must be kept secret because of reasons of national security. But he said the CIA estimates are now good enough that they are highly valued by the government agencies which have to act on them.

General Smith also declined to say whether he thought the

job as Undersecretary of State. His nomination by President Eisenhower, under whom he served as chief of staff in Europe during World War II, is still awaiting Senate confirmation.

In telling about operations of the hush-hush CIA, he was careful to say that the United States does not bank heavily on the suspense-story type of undercover agent.

'Analytical Work'

"International espionage is the least productive of sources," he said. "I don't discount the possibility of a spy getting into Stalin's office in the Kremlin, and getting some secrets. But I don't think it's very likely."

Instead, he said, the CIA must depend mostly on "careful analytical work, which is actually drudgery."

General Smith did not comment on possible Communist spying inside the United States, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Republican Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, who also addressed the meeting, spoke in favor of universal military training.

"Adequate preparedness is the possession of trained men and good equipment," Senator Bridges said. "I like to consider universal military training as training for security and for peace. I believe it is the American answer to the challenge of our times."

Senator Martin said UMT should teach young men the processes of government as well as instructing them on how to defend themselves.

'Minimum Terms'

W. J. McNeil, Acting Secretary of Defense, and Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, head of psychological warfare for the Army, were speakers at a closed afternoon session.

American Legion Commander Lewis K. Gough, who recently visited Korea, said that the United States "should present our enemy with our minimum terms of agreement for an honorable truce and establish a termination date for further negotiations."

"If he then continues to deal in deceit, treachery, and double-talk," he said, "then we should prepare to launch an offensive that will achieve victory, peace with honor, and punishment for the aggressor."

Among military tactics Mr. Gough recommended were preparation for a possible Nationalist